

Early  
47 BC

Caesar was besieged by PTOLEMY XIII  
in the palace quarters of Alexandria  
during winter of 48-47 BC. Caesar  
championed Cleopatra's cause, and  
when his reinforcements arrived,  
he defeated PTOLEMY XIII. Cleopatra  
became the real ruler of Egypt.  
Caesar stayed awhile but he had  
to leave for Asia minor.

47BC

In Asia Minor PHARNACES, the son of MITHRIDATES. was in revolt.

Caesar defeated him in 5 days ("Veni, Vidi, Vici").

In summer 47BC Caesar returned to Rome

47 BC

Caesar returned to Italy. The remnants of Pompeian forces were gathering in North Africa. He sent his men to Africa in winter 47-46 BC.

47-44BC

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PTOLEMY XIV was Pharaoh

47BC

HYRCANUS II was reconfirmed  
as High Priest (Judea) by JULIUS  
CAESAR. Caesar also made ANTIPATER  
procurator of Judea, and he in turn  
constituted his son HEROD as Governor  
of Galilee

47BC

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Herod is made governor of  
Judea

47BC

HYRCANUS II was again reconferred as High Priest by Julius Caesar.

Caesar also made ANTIPATER procurator of Judea, and he, in turn, constituted his son HEROD

as governor of GALILEE



47 BC

Age 53

Cesar finished Alexandrian War  
Defeated PHARNACES at ZELA

47BC

CELTS

Caesar conquers Pontus. The  
whole of Asia Minor including  
Galatia now in Roman hands.

47BC → 30BC

Caesarius, supposed son of Julius  
Caesar by Cleopatra, originally called  
PTOLEMAEUS, was executed by  
order of Augustus after Cleopatra's  
death

47BC

DURANT

It is hard to understand why Caesar remained 9 months in Alexandria while hostile armies were being organized against him near UTICA and while Rome stirred broodish revolts by CAELIUS and MULO.

He "often feasted with Cleopatra till daybreak" says Suetonius.

A child was born in 47BC and was named CAESARION (according to Mark Antony, Caesar acknowledged the boy as his son.

47BC

DURANT

Caesar's victory at ZELA & THAPSUS  
Suicide of Cato the Younger

47BC June July Aug.

DURANT

Caesar flew to action when he learned that PHARNACES, son of MITHRIDATES, had recaptured PONTUS, Lesser Armenia and CAPPADOCIA, and was inviting the East to rise once more against divided Rome.

Re-forming his three legions, Caesar set out in June of 47BC, marched with characteristic speed along the coast of Egypt through Syria and Asia Minor into PONTUS, defeated PHARNACES at Zela (Aug 2.)

Sept 26, 47 BC

DURANT

At Tarentum Caesar was met by Cicero, who asked forgiveness for himself and other conservatives. Caesar consented amiably. He was shocked to find that during his 20 months' absence from Rome the Civil War had become a social revolution; that Cicero's son-in-law DOLABELLA had joined forces with CAELIUS and had proposed to the Assembly a bill

cancelling all debts, that Antony had let loose his soldiers upon DOLABELLA'S armed proletarians and 800 Romans had been killed in the Forum. CAELIUS, as praetor, had recalled MILO; together they had organized an army in southern Italy. They met with small success. Meanwhile the Pompeian army in Africa had grown as large as the one that had been beaten at PHARSALUS. Pompey's son SEXTUS had organized a new army in Spain.